

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1910.

THROWING MONEY TO THE WINDS.

It was on last Saturday night that President Taft, in entering up a general denial of the charges against his administration, said before the National League of Republican Clubs:

"It is possible to save money in carrying on this government, and we are struggling in this Administration to find out how modern principles of business organization and efficiency may be applied to a government. The picture that has been handed down for a hundred years and has never been reorganized with the idea of securing modern business economy."

In the same paragraph of his speech, Mr. Taft challenged the Democratic party to put its finger on the expenditures which it criticizes and would avoid were it put in power. The catalogue of such expenditures is a long one, amounting to a total of \$3,600,000,000, but the attention of the President is respectfully called to the outrageous extravagance practiced by the Department of Justice under the direction of Attorney-General Wickham. The wastefulness in this department has been brought into the limelight by the recent nomination of former Federal District Attorney Henry L. Stimson for the governorship of New York.

The amounts which the Department of Justice has paid out to special attorneys in the Taft administration constitute a condition deserving the harshest public criticism. There are several instances of such reckless squandering of the public money, but the two most conspicuous cases are those of Mr. Stimson and of Mr. Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio. Mr. Ellis last spring retired from the office of assistant attorney general, in which he received \$7,000 a year, returned to Ohio, took a prominent part in the management of the Ohio Republican party, and was offered and accepted a very fat retainer by the Government. The Department of Justice was widely criticized at the time for the size of the fee. The excuse given was that Mr. Ellis had been engaged before his resignation in a case to which the Government was a party and that his knowledge so gained made him indispensable to the Government in the further prosecution of the case.

The Stimson case is practically a parallel. He was engaged in prosecutions as the Federal district attorney in New York at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Having made himself more or less indispensable to the Government for the speedy conclusion of these prosecutions, on a salary which was satisfactory to him, shortly after his resignation he was retained by the Government as special counsel with a fee, exclusive of expenses, aggregating six times what his annual salary had been. As special counsel he received \$60,000 for what as district attorney he would have done as a part of his duty upon a stipend of \$10,000 the year.

The point of these cases is that both Mr. Stimson and Mr. Ellis used their Federal offices in such a way and resigned them in such circumstances as to force the Government to pay tremendous sums of money to them for the doing of work which they intentionally left uncompleted. Both cases amounted to peaceful hold-ups and the Government must come in for its share of criticism for allowing itself to be the victim. Either both of these officers should not have resigned at the time they did, or, continuing in the cases as special counsel, they should have received a compensation proportionate to that which they would have received had they been in the regular employ of the Government.

For allowing this practice, which smacks strongly of corruption, severe censure should be bestowed upon Attorney General Wickham as the head of the Department of Justice, upon Messrs. Stimson and Ellis and all others who have benefited by this practice, and upon the present administration with its blusterings about its economical management of the public business. The President is a lawyer and ought to know an extravagant and outrageous retainer fee when he sees one. In the matter of saving money, the Department of Justice is recommended to him as a fit starting place.

THE DANIEL MEMORIAL.

When John Warwick Daniel died, there passed away the last of the old order of Senators, men who served their people, their States, and their nation in a single-hearted fidelity. Senator Morgan and Senator Pettus had gone before him, and Senator Daniel alone was left, a burning and shining light for patriotism, in a time when the great prizes were going to men like Thomas C. Platt, almoner-in-chief for the United States Express Company; of Chauncey M. Depew, leading lobbyist for the New York Central Railroad; or Matthew Stanley Quay, king and leader of the big and little grafters in Pennsylvania; of Nelson W. Aldrich, writer of schedules for the cotton mills of Rhode Island.

In the demand for commercialism—

for material success measured in post-offices and harbor appropriations—John Warwick Daniel did not compete with the smaller men who only counted their achievements by appropriation bills secured. Nor, for that matter, does a lighthouse, sending its guiding beams across the stormy sea measure itself by a coal barge plowing drearly through the deep. But, without the lighthouse, the coal barge could not navigate. And Virginia has the great and enviable distinction of having had the services and representation of a man whose name and life were synonyms for purity, courage, patriotism and unselfish statesmanship.

The Times-Dispatch rejoices in the effort to commemorate the life of John Warwick Daniel by some fitting monument. We are glad to see that a worthy committee has been appointed to carry out this work, and we hope that the citizens of Virginia will contribute with large-hearted liberality to the cause of raising a memorial to a man whose life and service will always reflect honor upon the State that he loved so well.

THE FAIR.

To thousands of people, the Virginia State Fair opened its gates yesterday. The long awaited event gathered here visitors from every nook and corner of the Old Dominion and from other states. What used to be a mere exhibition has, in the due course of time become an institution. In many respects, the Fair is not a local or a state affair, for some of its predominating features are of interest to the whole country, as the presence of people from distant states attests.

The Virginia State Fair is acknowledged as the best horse and cattle fair south of Toronto. In order to compete for its premiums, entries have been sent here from every section of the nation. The finest horses, the best cattle, the prize hogs and sheep from all over the country are here to contest for the coveted ribbons of merit. Throughs of people sauntered leisurely through the grounds yesterday, inspecting these examples of perfection in their respective departments.

No less interesting are the tobacco and corn exhibits. The latter exhibit is not closed to entries until today, and, when complete, bids fair to excel all previous exhibitions of corn—and that is saying a great deal. The fruit exhibits, especially those of apples, are unusually good.

It is unanimously agreed that the Fair is better and bigger and busier this year than ever before. There are more exhibits, there are better attractions, and the crowds are larger than they were last year. Open spaces are none too frequent on the grounds; the exhibitors and concessionaires have exhausted most of the room.

The new exhibition building is an object of general admiration and commendation. It is spacious and finely adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed. An apparently unending stream of people pour through it, examining with great care the thousand and one things of interest which it contains. This building marks a new era, bringing out strongly the fact that the Fair is a permanent institution which year by year is being expanded and upbuilt. It is significant of that standard to which agricultural interests in Virginia are attaining, for just as it has replaced the crude frame building of other years, so has better and more intelligent and more scientific farming, in large measure, supplanted the methods of a generation ago.

The spirit of success surely dwells within the little city of the Fair. The weather was balmy and delightful yesterday, there were no clouds of dust to discomfit the crowd, and everybody seemed to be satisfied and happy. The successful flight of the aeroplane heightened the feeling that this Fair is to be a triumph from the standpoint of both pleasure and profit, and that it will go down as an event surpassing all former gatherings of its nature in the Commonwealth. Viewed from every standpoint, the Fair is a splendid success, an honor and a credit to Virginia, and the thousands of happy and contented and prosperous Virginians who came here yesterday to mingle with each other in friendly and helpful association will agree with Manager Lloyd that the Fair is "nothing short of an exposition."

The Fair was established for the good of the people of Virginia and in large service to them it is increasing to an immeasurable extent. It is an institution of which Virginia has a great right to be proud.

AN AERIAL TRIUMPH.

A revelation of the possibilities and progress of aviation was made here yesterday. While thousands of people at the State Fair grounds gazed heavenward, Ralph Johnstone gave an impressive lesson in the navigation of the air as he soared in a circle eight hundred feet from the earth, for fifteen minutes, dipping and turning and swooping his aeroplane with a mastery of the waves of the wind that seemed perfect. It was a sight that none who saw it can ever forget.

The performance yesterday was incomparably superior to the flights which took place at the last fair. A year ago we saw the flights of a wounded bird, but yesterday we beheld the eagle in majestic flight. To those who were disappointed in October last, the sight yesterday was a payment with compound interest for the farcical flights of the first exhibition of aviation in Richmond.

Our fathers and their fathers' fathers from almost primitive times have felt the unsatisfied longing to fly like the birds of the air. For all we know, this desire may have been one of the first that stirred within the souls of men in the rude days of the world's beginnings. Many have planned and

aspired, but until the present decade none has achieved. Who knows but that in the amazed delight of those who saw the aeroplane in successful flight yesterday, there was the satisfaction at the fulfillment of a longing that has descended to us from the earliest age of the human race?

Not alone was the achievement of Mr. Johnstone yesterday a complete vindication of the wisdom and foresight of the management of the Virginia State Fair, but it was also of educational value to the people who saw it. Those who looked on were fired, for the most part, with a desire to know more of aviation, to keep abreast hereafter with the progress of a science which will mean so much to mankind in its ultimate development and perfection. It impressed upon them that to human daring and to human genius almost everything is possible. It taught them that we live in an age of wonders, attaining such victories of mind over matter as our fathers scarce dared to dream of.

What a profitable field of speculation does such a sight as that yesterday open up to us! It was but yesterday that aviation was attempted; today it is progressing at a marvelous rate, and what may not be done tomorrow? Not only may we soon be traversing the air with incredible speed, revolutionizing our modes of transportation, changing our methods of warfare utterly, revising our conceptions of law, and exploring the unknown country of the air, but who can deny that we can now hope for the day when we shall explore the planets and solve the mysteries of the ages past? Is it too much to believe that before the century is over the aviator will have traversed the starry pavement of the sky?

DO WOMEN REALLY WISH TO VOTE?

Doubtless many excellent people will be educated and at the fair this week, when they listen to the tender pleadings of the suffragettes at their booth. They will be supplied with food for thought by these advocates of the ballot for women, and they will ask themselves a number of questions suggested by what they have heard. The most natural of these self-interrogatories will be, "Do women really wish to vote?"

There is no direct answer to the question, in our opinion. Some do—and some do not. In London, a small army of vote-aspiring women could be marshaled within a few moments, but there are some places where the desire to precipitate actively at the polls is not so insistent. In Detroit, Michigan, it appears that the women are not so anxious to vote. Two years ago, Michigan adopted what purported to be a "model" Constitution. This instrument provided that women taxpayers might vote on questions of bond issues and municipal government. This was inserted in the organic law as the result of the vigorous and strenuous and irresistible efforts of advocates of women's suffrage.

Next month there comes up in Detroit, the chief city of the State, several bond issues and the long-expected and much-discussed question of municipal ownership of street railways. Detroit has been the centre of agitation for three-cent fares since 1903. The city ownership of street railways has been the burning paramount issue of the municipality since that time.

How are the women going to vote? Twenty thousand Detroit women are qualified to vote on this great and historic local question. Only 600, or 3 per cent, were interested enough to register for voting in this election. Is such apathy typical? Can it be said that woman simply wishes the right to vote, without the corresponding duty of exercising it?

The two daily newspapers of Virginia which were most outspoken in congratulation to Richmond on her fifty-one per cent increase in population were the Lynchburg News and the Lynchburg Advance. Without reservation, without any application of the "cum grano salis" principle, they spared no words in complimenting, because of its wonderful growth, the capital and chief city of the Commonwealth in which they live and move. Richmond is proud of Lynchburg and Lynchburg is proud of Richmond, and it should be that way. The breadth of the view taken by our contemporaries of "The Hill City" is most refreshing. They give evidence of that spirit which should animate every newspaper in the State, for in times like these local jealousy should be laid aside and what is good should be praised, wherever it take place.

Some doleful dyspeptic thus laments in the Boston Herald:

The apples and the pears had a fine favor in those days before scientific persons set themselves at work to "improve" fruit. Where are now the Baldwin, the Greening, the Northern Spy, the russet and the pippin of our boyhood?

"Where are they?" Why, right here in Virginia in the Valley counties, in Nelson, Albemarle, and other places—and they are the finest on the face of the earth. Let this melancholy epilogue but have one taste of a Virginia apple and it will be an elixir of youth to him.

Just as we have said all along, Dr. Cook, the Great Discoverer, can and will "come back" as the London despatches declared yesterday. He is found—as we knew he would be—though he is neither in Richmond nor Houston. He spent some time in the Texas borough—or, rather, rotten borough—but is ashamed to acknowledge it. But we knew he would come back, and he will prove his title, never fear.

We have a job for the Colonel at last. Why not make him National Supreme Judge of baby shows?

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

"Alonso the Brave"

Who wrote the poem "Alonso the Brave?"

M. W.

This poem was probably by the novelist Lewis, as the first record of its appearance is in his book, "The Alonzo," and it is printed without quotation marks. However, the poem is so good that it is "old Spanish ballad," read by the unfortunate Antonio by the light of a flickering taper, just before the terrible annihilation of his mother. The whole is probably the composition of Lewis; but the theme of the return of the knight, either in the flesh or as a spirit, is a well-known one. It is trothed, is not new. To quote Sir Walter Scott's note on his rendering of "The Noble Morington":

"The legend of the knight, who on an incident not peculiar to Germany, and which perhaps was not unlikely to happen in more instances than one, when crusaders abode long in Holy Land, and their disconsolate dames received no tidings of their fate."

Scott mentions other legends of a similar character in the introduction to "The Betrothed."

Lewis reprinted "Alonso the Brave and the Fair Imogene" in his "Tales of Wonder," together with an excellent parody, "Giles Jollup, the Grave and the Brown Sally Green," beginning:

"A doctor so prim and a sempstress so light
Hobnobbed in some right marquis's quoin."

The poem was parodied more than once at the time of its popularity, and has since been used in a sketch to hang some of Punch's political verses.

The Austrian Hymn.

Please print a short story regarding the Austrian hymn and its composer.

The composer of "The Austrian Hymn" was Francis Joseph Haydn. While in London Haydn was greatly impressed by the universal respect accorded to the national hymn, and for their national "God Save the King." Wherever and whenever it was played men and women rose to their feet, and the hymn remained in their hearts. So the Austrian composer vowed that if he lived to reach his beloved Vienna again he would endeavor to compose a national hymn should he Austria and the Austrian Emperor "God Save the King" was to England and the English.

This resolve was carried into effect. Upon his return Haydn broached the

idea to the court chamberlain, and was by that official duly commissioned to compose something in honor of the principal streets—Broad, Grace, Main and Franklin—let all vehicles going south cross on the streets where the cars cross—Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh. All going north go on the next streets. This would lessen the danger of "running into" the pedestrians and vehicles traversing Franklin and other parallel streets.

Washington's Farewell Address. Could you give me an outline of Washington's Farewell Address, putting it into three parts, such as: 1. Introduction; 2. Development; 3. Conclusion?

Washington's Farewell Address was issued on September 17, 1796. In the introduction he sets out that a period for a new election being not far distant, it appeared to him that it was his duty to address the people of his resolve to decline to be considered a candidate for re-election. He stated that he was influenced by no ambition of zeal for the country's future interest, nor a deficiency of grateful respect for past kindness.

He then set out his earnest wish for a unity of government, a just pride in nationality, and the undivided sections under one prime purpose. "To the efficiency and permanency of your Union a government for the people is indispensable," he said. He warned the people against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all." He pointed out that a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. "Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest," he said.

In conclusion he said: "In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I do not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; but if I may even flatter myself that I have produced the slightest benefit, some occasional good, this hope will be a recompense for the solicitude of your welfare, by which I have been directed."

YOUNG LEUTENANT JOSEPH'S FAVORITE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Of all Emperor Francis Joseph's non-royal relatives, the one who has been the most liked and loved by the Emperor and Empress is a young man and almost penniless Protestant Bavarian infant, a lieutenant who created so great a sensation in Munich like seventeen years ago, by a runaway marriage with the old monarch's eldest grandchild, Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. There is no other child of this great and aged monarch who has been so loved and favored, which he has bestowed upon this by no means good-looking hero of a royal romance, and after raising him to the rank of a prince, he has now bestowed upon him the title of Prince Seefried von Bottenheim.

The name of this grandchild of his by marriage, was Otto von Seefried, and he was a subaltern of one of the regiments forming part of the garrison of Munich, when he made the acquaintance and won the heart of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, eldest child of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Archduchess of Austria, the daughter of the Austrian Emperor. Then her parents discovered the infatuation they secured the transfer of the lieutenant to the ranks of the Imperial Austrian army, and a couple of years later the lieutenant was ordered back to military duty in Bavaria.

A month or so afterwards, the princess, whose father is the younger son of the recent, was found to have vanished from Munich a week and a week later it was discovered that she had fled with Lieutenant von Seefried, and that they had traveled by rail straight to Genoa, where they had been met by a Roman Catholic priest. After a brief honeymoon in Italy they turned their steps, not to Bavaria, where von Seefried was a lieutenant, but to the military authorities for absconding himself without leave, as a deserter, and by the criminal authorities for eluding his military duties. The princess, who was a member of the reigning house, but to Vienna. On their arrival there the princess took a cab, drove to the palace, and threw herself into the arms of the Emperor, whom, as his eldest grandchild, she had always been a particular favorite.

What passed between them can only be guessed, but it was a happy day. The Emperor, who had lost his only son, the victim of an unhappy marriage, promised to look after their future, and the princess, who had been transferred from the Bavarian to the Austrian army, granting him a commission as captain in the King's eighth regiment, stationed at Troppau.

There the young couple spent several years quietly and unobtrusively, the princess making no pretensions to royalty, but contenting herself with the life of a suburban officer in an infantry regiment. So pleased was the Emperor with them, that he presented them with a large estate, and a place in the army, and also with a place in Hungary, the revenues of which put them in easy circumstances. He rewarded Seefried with a lieutenant's commission, and by placing him on the reserved list of the army, with the rank of major of cavalry, frequently visited the young couple in their home, and delighting in his great-grandchildren, and found so much satisfaction in Seefried's company that he insisted on having them with him as a near and dear kinsman. Then he bestowed upon him the rank of chamberlain, so as to give him the definite entrance to court and an office there. By and by he created him a count, and during the last five years has insisted that a Seefried child should spend the winter at Vienna, so as to be near him.

is due not only to the fact that he has developed a great liking for the man personally, but also on account of his having shown himself a singularly devoted and excellent husband, who has assured the complete happiness of the granddaughter whom he likes so dearly.

With all this backing of the Emperor the Seefrieds have never succeeded in winning the favor of the princess, who has remained a member of the regent of Bavaria. He has related to the extent of permitting Princess Elizabeth to re-enter Bavaria, from which she had been banished since her marriage until two years ago; but the warrant for the arrest of her husband is still in existence, and she must remain in exile. The Bavarian frontier he would be immediately apprehended, on the double count of military desertion and of treason in aiding a princess to escape from the reigning house. In conclusion, it may be said that the new-fledged prince has made no enemies by his flight to Austria. He has escaped anything in the nature of jealousy by his simple, unaffected ways, in which modesty and sturdy independence are pleasingly blended.

Henry Bax-Ironside, British minister plenipotentiary at Bern, spent so many years at Washington as secretary of legation that there is no man more popular in this country who will be sorry to hear that he has just lost his wife, who was Countess Maria Gydenslopes, daughter of Count Persson, an aristocrat who was master of the horse to the late King Oscar.

Bax-Ironside enjoys the reputation of being one of the most learned members of the British diplomatic service, and grandson of the veteran General Hughes, who commanded the British forces in the war with Burnish more than half a century ago. He is particularly proficient in Turkish and Persian. He was for quite a long time confidential secretary to the late Sir William White, when the latter was ambassador at Constantinople, and has likewise served at Teheran, Cairo, Vienna, Stockholm and Copenhagen. He is a member of the ultra-exclusive Travelers' Club in London, owns a very pretty country seat in the country of Durham, known as the Moor of the Springs, and has American connections through his marriage, the late Mrs. Bax-Ironside's brother, Count A. Gydenslopes, now Swedish envoy at Paris, was married to the daughter of Sir Francis Plunkett, one-time British ambassador to the Austrian court, and whose widow is the daughter of Charles W. Morgan, of Philadelphia.

The Gydenslopes are descendants on the maternal side of that Count Persson who was so fortunate to Queen Marie Antoinette, and who caused to be constructed the traveling carriage for the flight of the King and Queen, driving it himself in the memorable night of June 20, 1791. As every student of history knows, Louis XVI. and his consort would have escaped the guillotine had it not been for the King's gluttony, which led him to insist upon losing a number of precious hours at the revolution, in order that he might devote a few minutes to giving the revolutionist pursuers time to catch up with him. Count Persson was of Scotch origin, a descendant of the Macphersons, who were a powerful family in the north of Scotland under King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the Thirty Years' War. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 100 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted. A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

To Pleasure Seekers in Vehicles, Automobiles and Others. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—I have observed with interest the measures to establish a traffic code and driving rules in the city of Richmond. As motorists now stand in exceedingly perilous to drive or even walk on Franklin Street and other congested thoroughfares. Motorists are notified in London many street signs, "Keep to the Left." Here, of course, it would be "Keep to the Right." It would not be advisable to have the city posted generally? These signs



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Then, fresh and fragrant from the churn, it is packed so it reaches you without harm or change.

All good grocers sell Meadow Gold Butter.

Be sure to put Meadow Gold Butter on your next grocery list—let the family try it—we know they will prefer it to any other.

The genuine comes in a yellow package with a red seal.

placed all about the city would largely help the situation and impress the matter on the public mind and make offenders liable to arrest. Also in crossing the principal streets—Broad, Grace, Main and Franklin—let all vehicles going south cross on the streets where the cars cross—Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh. All going north go on the next streets. This would lessen the danger of "running into" the pedestrians and vehicles traversing Franklin and other parallel streets.

October 3, 1910.

GLASS SPEAKS IN FIFTH DISTRICT

He Denounces Republican Candidate as Untrue and Unscrupulous.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Rocky Mount, Va., October 3.—Congressman Carter Glass, of the Sixth District, addressed a large audience of Franklin voters here today in the interest of Judge E. W. Saunders' candidacy for Congress. Floyd Landreth, the census supervisor for the Fifth District, was on hand to represent the Republicans, and a proposition to have a joint discussion was submitted to him by County Chairman C. J. Willis, which was declined, and he (Landreth) addressed a sprinkling of Republicans in the street, while Mr. Glass was holding forth in the courthouse. The Congressman began his speech by urging upon the voters the importance of returning Judge Saunders to Congress, and he made a comparison of the opposing candidates, Parsons and Saunders. He paid a splendid compliment to the ability, efficiency and integrity of the latter and unreservedly excoriated the former, saying that politically Parsons is untruthful, untrue and unscrupulous, and he regretted the absence of Parsons as he would like to say it in his presence. He next discussed the railroad rate law enacted by Congress a year ago, and said it was no way like the bill originally drafted. He then paid his respects to the postal law, and launched into a discussion of the Payne-Keller tariff law, showing in a most logical, clear and convincing way the many iniquities of that instrument.

His speech was one of the most masterful ever heard in this county, and prophecies are frequent that it will have a great effect on the election in November. His next appearance will be in the Ninth District, where he goes on a campaigning tour for the election of the next Congress, making such an aggressive fight to wrest that district from Republican control.

MAGISTRATE SUES DEPUTY SHERIFF

Lewis Seeks Reparation for Charges of Malfeasance Brought by Traylor.

Suit was instituted yesterday in the Henrico Circuit Court by Magistrate James T. Lewis against Deputy Sheriff Frank Traylor, of Henrico county, for damages in the sum of \$10,000. No declaration has been filed, but the suit is understood to be the outgrowth of charges of malfeasance in office brought by the deputy sheriff, which charges were heard before Judge R. Carter Scott, in the Henrico Circuit Court and dismissed.

He was returned by the Henrico grand jury yesterday against James Alley, white, charged with housebreaking; Mike Johnson, colored, charged with housebreaking, and Robert Kennedy, Jr., charged with betrayal.

Judge Scott left last night for Cincinnati, where he will serve as a deputy to the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Judge Ernest H. Wells, of the Hustings Court, Part 2, of Richmond, has been designated to hold this term of the Henrico Circuit Court.

action against other users of the public roads.

The cases of E. H. Jordan and R. S. Burwell, chauffeurs, who were fined \$100 each for exceeding the speed limit on the Cary Street Road on the night when R. G. Deputy was killed, and Captain Hollingsworth, mortally wounded, will not be heard, as the men, both of whom noted an appeal at the time, have since changed their minds and paid their fines, thus ending the cases.

COL. MADDOX IS KILLED WHILE CLEANING PISTOL

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

High Point, N. C., October 3.—While Colonel D. F. Maddox, a widely known citizen, was cleaning his 32-caliber pistol this morning one of the cartridges exploded, the bullet passing through his stomach and killing him almost instantly. The accident occurred at the Clemmons residence, on Virginia Avenue, where he had been residing with his family.

Colonel Maddox was sixty-two years old, and had been married three times. He is survived by his wife and six children, who are Mrs. Joe Best, Mrs. A. P. Staley and Edgar Maddox, of this city; Houston and Dan Maddox, students at Trinity College; Charley Maddox, of Front Royal, Va.

The body will be taken to Front Royal to-morrow for burial.

SAILOR MESS BOY WRAPPED IN MONEY

Bank Notes and Gold Bricks Had Been Taken From Mail Pouches.

Seattle, Wash., October 3.—Gold bullion and Canadian and United States bank notes aggregating many thousand dollars, were stolen from the mail room of the steamer City of Seattle, from Skagway, Alaska, last night. T. Buckley, sailor mess boy on the vessel, on whom eight gold bricks and a large number of notes were found, was arrested as soon as the City of Seattle arrived today.

The robbery was discovered to-day by Mail Clerk Deentur as the steamer was nearing Seattle.

Mail Officer Thomas Johnson discovered the gold bullion on the mess boy, and after a search he found a large number of bank notes wrapped around the boy's legs. An examination of the mailroom disclosed that almost every registered packet on board had been rifled.

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